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MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 6 6

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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Mirfield Urban District Council

Constitution 1966—67

CHAIRMAN

County Councillor JOHN HARDY, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor ERNEST H. SHEARD

COUNCILLORS

BARRACLOUGH, Ernest C.
BELL, John W.
BUTTERWORTH, Geoffrey K. D.
LYDALL, Frank, B., M.B.E., J.P.
MEGAHY, Thomas
PADGETT, Sam Lionel
STEWART, Anthony
TALBOT, George W.
WALKER, Godfrey H.
WALKER, James L. M.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor WALKER, G. H., Chairman
Councillor TALBOT, Deputy Chairman
Councillor BUTTERWORTH
„ BELL
„ HARDY
„ LYDALL
„ MEGAHY
„ PADGETT
„ SHEARD
„ TALBOT
„ WALKER, J. L. M.

August, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Mirfield Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report relating to the Urban District of Mirfield for the year 1966, and have, as usual, included information about the Health Services provided by the West Riding County Council within the district. Mirfield, together with the adjoining Borough of Spenborough comprise one Health Division within the County Council scheme of Divisional administration.

Comment has been made where appropriate on the statistical sections of the Report, but the following general remarks may be of interest. The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population is 14,510, an increase of 460 since last year. Within this figure there was a natural increase of 96, being the excess of the number of births over the deaths. The estimated number of dwellinghouses at the year end was 5,350—an increase of 211 over last year, and it will be seen that the trend of recent years has continued with considerable house building in the private sector and substantial numbers of persons moving into the district from nearby industrial areas.

The vital statistics were, in general, satisfactory, the birth rate (19.9) in particular being well above the national average of 17.7. The death rate unfortunately is also higher, 13.3 compared with 11.7, but is comparable with rates for other urban districts.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was very slight, though measles was prevalent in small numbers in all parts of Mirfield throughout the year.

The various immunisation procedures again showed good acceptance rates and it can be stated with some confidence that well over 90% of all the children have received protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis shortly after attaining their first birthday. Vaccination against Smallpox, which takes place at eighteen months of age, is accepted with less enthusiasm and the numbers of young children protected are probably more in the region of 50-60%. Similar remarks apply to Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination among thirteen year old school children and those of school leaving age, as is shown in the section of the Report dealing with the school health services.

The clinic services, child welfare, child guidance, chiropody and cervical cytology (since November) continue to be well patronised and the domiciliary services such as health visiting, home nursing, midwifery and mental welfare, home helps and aged persons chiropody, seem to show an increased case load each year. It is beyond dispute that all, in their own way, have become indispensable to modern community living as part of the National Health Service. The closer involvement of health visitors and district nurses with general practice is developing in a satisfactory manner.

The aged persons wardens service which is administered by the District Council with grants from the County Council has also proved its value over the past few years, has expanded again this year with the appointment of two additional wardens, and is also certain to extend further as time goes by.

It is my belief that the social and other services for aged persons in Mirfield, in which the District Council, the County Council and the Voluntary Agencies co-operate, are comprehensive and effective. In the nature of things they will expand or alter as further needs become evident, but at the moment the most serious deficiencies for the best care of the aged are in the provision of hospital beds for the aged and chronic sick and also to some extent in the provision of special housing accommodation adapted to the needs of the elderly.

The section of the Report dealing with the environmental health services is largely comprised of statistics relating to the very many activities of great importance in the preservation of health and the improvement of amenity which have become routine duties of the Health Department. Steady progress continues to be made in the abatement of atmospheric pollution with the completion of the No. 7 (Lee Green and Greenside) Area and the submission of the No. 8 (Towngate) Area for confirmation. The statistical progress report which shows that 1,763 premises have been included in Smoke Control Areas is misleading since many of the new houses built in the area during the past seven or eight years, which number nearly 1,500, were erected in previously confirmed areas, so it is probable that almost 50% of the premises in Mirfield are now located in Smoke Control Areas.

There was little slum clearance activity during the year as the Council's housing resources in the shape of re-lets of existing property and the sixteen new flats at Old Bank Road were required for the re-housing of persons from property represented in the previous year. The problem of slum clearance is not, however, one of large proportions as the best available estimate is of 150—200 houses requiring to be dealt with in the next 10—15 years. There is no doubt that the steady improvement of property by the use of the Improvement Grant Scheme has done much to improve the general standard of housing in Mirfield, and a further 34 grants were made during the year.

Still, in spite of our progress and environmental amenity of living in Mirfield, it would be wrong to be complacent. It is, I believe, beyond doubt that the health of the community would benefit both immediately and in the long term if all the unfit houses could be demolished, if the whole area could be made smokeless, if the water supply contained added fluoride to prevent dental decay and if only people would refrain from smoking tobacco. These are, of course, only a few matters involved in producing health or preventing disease, but they are very important.

As a general comment on administration of the National Health Service, I remain firmly convinced that integration of the Hospital, Public Health and General Practitioner services within a single administration would not only rationalise but also greatly improve its efficiency. This appears to me to be particularly evident in the matters of mental health, midwifery, geriatrics and the effective use of hospital accommodation. Co-operation in these, as in all other matters locally, is very good indeed, but its achievement can be time consuming, and it would be surprising if there was not at times a lack of balance in the overall plan of development.

Once again I am greatly indebted to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, as to all members of the Divisional Health Department for unfailing help and support. In conclusion may I express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the Chairman and members of the Mirfield Health Committee throughout the year.

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population (provisional) of the Urban District of Mirfield at the 1961 Census was 12,294 an increase of 409 since the 1951 Census. The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year 1966 is 14,510, and this figure is used throughout this report in calculating rates.

There are a number of important industries established in the district including woollen and cotton mills, maltsters, card makers, soap manufacturers and building contractors. The District, however, cannot be said to be heavily industrialised, and there is ample open space and fine residential localities.

I am indebted to the Dewsbury Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the District:—

Throughout 1966 the unemployment situation in Mirfield has remained satisfactory with the number of unemployed at a very low figure. In January, 1966, the percentage was approximately 0·2% of the working population, this has slowly increased to 0·5% in December, 1966. This compares with 1·4% for the immediate area as a whole, 1·8% for the Yorkshire and Humberside Region and 2·4% for Great Britain.

There has been very little change in the industrial content of the area. The main employment opportunities being in the Textile Industry.

1961 Census.

Mirfield Ward Populations.

Ward	Males	Females	Persons
Battieford	2377	2379	4756
Eastthorpe	1260	1447	2707
Hopton	902	996	1898
Northorpe	1389	1544	2933
Totals	5928	6366	12294

MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of district in acres at 1961 census	...	...	...	3,394
Population at 1961 census	...	...	...	12,294
Number of inhabited houses at 1961 census	...	...	...	4,357
Average number of persons per room at 1961 census	...	...	...	0.68
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1961 census	...	...	...	4,359
Number of rooms at 1961 census	...	...	...	18,047

Statistical Summary of the area for 1966 in comparison with 1965.

	1965	1966
Area of the district in acres	3,394	3,394
Estimated population (mid-year)	14,050	14,510
Average number of persons per acre...	4.1	4.3
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (end of year)	5,139	5,350
Rateable value at 1st April	£314,774	£335,826
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£1,250	£1,300
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	11.4	13.3
Comparability Factor	1.16	1.11
Standardised Death Rate	13.2	14.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	18.5	19.9
Comparability Factor	1.04	1.04
Standardised Birth Rate	19.2	20.7
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	11.4	20.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births...	23.1	17.3
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Mirfield had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Live Births (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	145	137	282
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
					147	142	289

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 19·9.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					1	5	6

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths: 20·3.

Infant Mortality					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					2	3	5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 17·3.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 13·8.

The birth rate at 20·7 (corrected) per 1,000 population is higher than last year (19·2) and compares favourably with that for the administrative county and the country as a whole. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 96. Of the 295 births only 31 were born at home, the remainder, almost 90% of the total, being born in neighbouring hospitals or the general practitioner maternity home at Crossley.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MIRFIELD, 1966.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
TOTALS	2	1						1										1				2	1	1	1	5
Prematurity	1	1																					1			2
Congenital Malformations	1																					1				1
Pneumonia...								1																1		1
Other defined causes ...																		1				1				1

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966

Cause of Death	Total all ages	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1	Age in Years								
						1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Cancer—														
(a) Stomach	5	3	2									2	1	2
(b) Lung, bronchus	10	9	1							1		3	5	1
(c) Breast	5		5								2	2	1	
(d) Uterus	1		1								1			
(e) other	9	6	3								1	2	5	1
Diabetes	1		1								1			
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	37	14	23								3	2	7	25
Coronary disease, angina	39	24	15								5	9	13	12
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	3										2	2
Other heart disease	35	12	23									2	5	28
Other circulatory disease	6	2	4										3	3
Pneumonia	1		1		1									
Bronchitis	14	8	6									4	5	5
Other disease of the respiratory system	2	1	1									1	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1											1	
Congenital malformation	1		1	1										
Other defined and ill defined diseases	14	9	5	3						1			6	4
Motor vehicle accidents	5	4	1				1		1		1	1	1	
All other accidents	2	2					1					1		
Suicide	1		1								1			
Total Males		96		2			2		1	2	6	17	32	34
Total Females			97	2	1						8	13	24	49
Gross Total	193	96	97	4	1		2		1	2	14	30	56	83

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1966 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Mirfield
Crude Birth	17.8	18.4	18.0	17.7	19.9
Adjusted Birth	18.2	17.9	18.2	17.7	20.7
Crude Death	12.9	10.1	12.1	11.7	13.3
Adjusted Death	13.3	12.1	12.9	11.7	14.8
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	—
Tuberculosis, Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	—
Cancer	2.16	1.62	2.00	2.25	2.07
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.02	1.52	1.87	*	2.55
Heart and Circulation	4.77	3.78	4.48	*	5.79
Respiratory Diseases	1.88	1.33	1.72	*	1.17
Maternal Mortality	0.31	0.10	0.25	0.26	—
Infant Mortality	20.1	19.0	19.8	19.0	17.3
Neo-Natal Mortality	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.8
Stillbirth	14.9	13.0	14.4	15.4	20.3

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospitals :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 18
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home —
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 18
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home —
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month —
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours —
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 16

Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3	2	2	1	1
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	3	3	2	2
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	2	2	2	2
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	10
Totals	18	18	16	16

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. These procedures, with the exception of vaccination against tuberculosis, can be administered either through the public health clinic services or by family doctors. A vaccine giving substantial protection against measles has now been developed but this may only be administered under the National Health Service by family doctors and is not required to be registered with the Local Health Authority. The following tables show the amount of immunisation accomplished in the Mirfield area during the year under review:—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	128	111	9	1	—	—	249
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	2	—	164	1	167

I give below a table showing the numbers and estimated percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously:—

Age at 31-12-66 i.e., Born in year :	Under 1 1966	1—4 1965-1962	5—9 1961-1957	10—14 1956-1952	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1960-1964	128 (45%)	913 (95%)	773 (71%)	524 (57%)	2338 (76%)
B. 1959 or earlier	— —	— —	310 (29%)	385 (42%)	695 (22%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of children who completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in Mirfield during the year ended 31st December, 1966:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
1966	128
1965	109
1964	9
1963	1
1959-62	—
Total ...	<u>247</u>

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/66 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1966	1—4 1965-1962	5—9 1961-1957	10—14 1956-1952	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	128	890	752	562	2332

Approximately 45% of children under one year and 89% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation at the year end.

Smallpox Vaccination.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1966.

Age at date of vaccination	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1	2-4	5-15	Total
No. Vaccinated	1	3	2	—	122	30	10	167
No. Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The oral method of vaccination against poliomyelitis using the Sabin vaccine is now the only method adopted in this Division. This is easy and convenient to use, and causes no upsets whatever.

The following table gives details of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out during the year in Mirfield:—

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	113	154	11	—	12	1	291
Re-inforcing doses	6	—	—	—	168	2	176

Tetanus.

The following table gives details of tetanus vaccination carried out during the year in Mirfield.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Completed Primary Course	128	111	9	1	—	—	249
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	2	—	165	2	169

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Age Groups and Wards and Quarters, 1966.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Hopton	Battye- ford	East- thorpe	Nor- thorpe	Quarters				Remov'd to Hospital
													1	2	3	4	
Measles	123	4	73	45	1	—	—	—	26	63	12	22	47	32	7	37	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	131	4	76	48	2	—	1	—	27	70	12	22	50	35	8	38	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Mirfield are as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	2	3	3	1
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	2	1	—	—
(c) Removals from other areas	—	1	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register	2	1	—	1
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register	2	4	3	1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Two full time Mental Welfare Officers are employed within the Divisional area. Their duties are to provide supervision and guidance to persons who have become mentally ill or require after-care following treatment, in co-operation with general practitioners and the consultant staff of psychiatric hospitals. This is time consuming and difficult work including as it does arrangements for admission to hospitals, rehabilitation, supportive advice to patients and families, social problems of patients and the like.

Excellent relationships and co-operation have been established locally with all those involved in the work of mental illness, and I am especially grateful for the interest shown by Dr. Wilkinson, the Consultant Psychiatrist, in the Contact Club for patients which is held at the Health Centre, Cleckheaton.

Periodic visits are also made to the homes of sub-normal persons and constant liaison is maintained with the staffs of the Junior and Adult Training Centres at Heckmondwike, Ossett and West Ardsley which receive patients from this Division.

Mental Health Statistics.

1. Patients referred (Mentally ill):	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) By General Practitioners	6	5	11
(b) From Hospitals	2	12	14
(c) From Outpatients Clinics	4	5	9
(d) By Police	—	1	1
(e) Other sources	—	6	6
	12	29	41

2. No. of patients dealt with under Mental Health Act:

(a) Section 5 (Informal)	10	15	25
(b) Section 25 (Observation)	1	—	1
(c) Section 26 (Treatment)	—	1	1
(d) Section 29 (Emergency)	—	2	2
	11	18	29

3. New sub-normal patients reported to L.H.A.... ..

—	4	4
---	---	---

4. No. of visits paid during year:

(a) To sub-normal patients	71	55	126
(b) To mentally ill	108	284	392
	179	339	618

5. Occupation Centres:

(a) Patients attending O.C. at beginning of year	8	5	13
(b) New admissions	—	3	3
(c) Discharges	—	—	—
(d) Patients attending O.C. at end of year	8	8	16

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

With the attachment of district nurses to individual medical practises rather than allocating work on an area basis it has become increasingly difficult to maintain separate records for each of the two local authorities which comprise the Division. The following figures, therefore, relate to the whole Division and not to Mirfield alone:

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	779	19,652
Surgical	238	4,149
Infectious Diseases	6	11
Tuberculosis	2	108
Maternal Complications	4	39
Other	9	87
TOTALS ...	1,038	24,046
Patients visited above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ...	585	17,274
Children visited above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	30	195
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	270	16,917

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The domiciliary midwifery staff in the Division was further reduced this year on the resignation of Nurse Roberts in May and arrangements had to be made with the neighbouring Division of Batley for assistance from their midwifery staff when required, until the appointment of a new midwife in August. The staff now consists of three full-time midwives and while this establishment is sufficient to carry out the work there are considerable difficulties during sickness, holiday periods and the like. There were **23** fewer home confinements in the Divisional area this year, but early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes, where home conditions were suitable, continue to impose a considerable amount of post natal visiting on the midwives. The following midwifery figures relate to the Divisional area:—

(a)	No. of domiciliary confinements	...	...	...	80
(b)	Ante-natal visits	(i) Domiciliary cases	...	...	637
		(ii) Hospital cases	...	...	65
(c)	Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes:				
	(i)	Discharged at 48 hours	...	...	34
	(ii)	Discharged at 2—5 days	...	...	102
	(iii)	Discharged at 5—10 days	...	...	73
(d)	Post-natal visits:				
	(i)	To domiciliary cases	...	...	981
	(ii)	To hospital cases	...	...	1225
(e)	No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...	...	...	28
(f)	No. of cases receiving Pethedine alone	...	...	...	4
(g)	No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethedine	...	...	...	35

The midwives sought medical aid on **51** occasions, details of which are given below:—

(i)	Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	5
(ii)	Labour	...	...	...	...	29
(iii)	Lying-in	...	...	...	...	8
(iv)	The child	...	...	...	...	9

Pregnancy.

Ante-partum haemorrhage	1	Hypertension	...	...	2
Malpresentation	2				

Labour.

Foetal Distress	...	1	Premature Labour	...	2
Delayed Labour	...	1	Laceration—perineal	...	25

Lying-in.

Phlebitis	...	...	2	Pyrexia	...	...	4
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	1	Breast condition	...	...	1

The Child.

Skin Condition	...	...	2	Eye condition	...	...	5
Coryza	...	...	1	Vomiting	...	...	1

As the number of women attending the Ante-Natal Clinic continue to decline, increasing emphasis is given to the Relaxation and Preparation for Motherhood classes which are held at the Cleckheaton Health Centre and Ings Grove Clinic, Mirfield. These are now well established and very popular largely due to the many General Practitioners who recommend their patients to attend them.

Relaxation and Mothercraft (Ings Grove Clinic).

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	75
No. of women who attended:					
(a) Institutionally booked	...	...	...	...	104
(b) Domiciliary booked	...	...	...	...	—
Total No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	444

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

The system of attachment of individual health visitors to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than allocating work on an area basis, has presented no problems other than the additional amount of travelling involved. This is compensated for by the much closer working relationship between the general practitioners and the nurses concerned, which is of considerable benefit to the members of the public who require their services.

Because of this attachment, which involves working in both the local government areas which comprise the Division, it has become almost impossible to separate the records for each area. The following, therefore, are Divisional figures:—

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year:—

(a) To expectant mothers:—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	...	138
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	218
(b) To children born in 1966:—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	...	973
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,559
(c) To children born in 1965:—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	...	980
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,982
(d) To children born 1961-1964:—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,774
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,348
(e) Visits to T.B. Households	...	...	...	...	...	577
(f) Visits to Aged and Infirm	...	...	...	...	...	1,071
(g) Visits to Home Help cases	...	...	...	...	...	4,642
(h) Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,911
(i) No. of attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	1,501
(j) No. of parentcraft lectures	...	...	...	...	...	329
(k) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	885
(l) No. of home visits in connection with school-children	...	...	...	...	...	585

Child Welfare Clinics (Ings Grove)

No. of sessions held during 1966 by:

(a)	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	...	...	48
(b)	Health Visitors only	...	...	14
(c)	General Practitioners on a sessional basis	...	...	41
Total				103

No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in:—

(a)	1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
(b)	1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
(c)	1961-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total number of children who attended during year								440

No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:—

(a)	1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	1695
(b)	1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	939
(c)	1961-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Total attendances during the year								2890

Number of medical consultations for children born in:

(a)	1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	519
(b)	1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
(c)	1961-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
								978

During the year 374 tins of National Dried Milk, 5,114 bottles of Orange Juice, 391 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 381 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

Under this Act the County Council is authorised to grant or request registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. There have been few enquiries for registration over the years but recently interest in this aspect of child care has increased. At the end of the year two persons in Mirfield were registered under the Act authorised to care for a total of 13 children. These Child Minders are regularly visited by the Health Visitors to ensure that the standards required are maintained. There are no private Nurseries registered under the Act.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The chiropody service for elderly and handicapped people continued to operate successfully during the year and there were no undue delays in instituting or continuing treatment. The number of persons receiving clinic treatment again increased and there was also an increased demand for treatment in their own homes by people unable to attend the clinics by reason of old age or infirmity. Additional sessions were arranged to cope with the increased demand. No special problems presented themselves and the service is considered to be adequate for the needs of the area.

1.	No. of sessions held during 1966	...	...	...	...	191
2.	No. of patients treated...	...	...	...	...	294
3.	Total treatments given	...	...	...	...	1557
4.	No. of patients treated at home—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	116
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	5
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—
5.	No. of treatments given at home to—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	408
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	19
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—

OLD PEOPLE'S WARDEN SCHEME.

During the year the Old People's Wardens Scheme was extended to cover groups of elderly persons living in private houses in the Battyeferd and Eastthorpe Wards. The friendly visiting, supervision and neighbourly help which they afford is of great comfort and support to those who receive it, and the link between the Wardens and other members of the Health Department staff ensure that the needs of the elderly are reported and dealt with expeditiously.

Estate	Visits during year	Average Number of Cases Supervised
London Park/Kitson Hill ...	6099	41
Greenside	5988	25
Wellhouse/Old Bank ...	7418	45
Private houses, Battyeferd (a)	5073	55
Private & Council houses, Eastthorpe (b)	1871	32
Totals ...	26449	198

(a) Warden commenced 1.3.66.

(b) Warden commenced 11.7.66.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The demand for this service increases year by year, and we have been fortunate in that by and large we have always been able to meet these demands. There is always a considerable turnover in the home help staff and we have not always been able to recruit as many home helps as we would have liked. New applicants, however, do not have to wait for assistance, but receive help at once by making slight reductions in the service given to others. The majority of patients receive a minimal amount of help—the average seems to be two half-days a week—and if it were possible to recruit more suitable staff, extra help could be given to undertake some of those household tasks which need to be done periodically in a house, but which are at present left because of the necessity to deal with the weekly tasks. As usual the figures given below reveal the benefit which the aged and chronic sick receive from the service.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	7	326	1·5
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	146	20,992	97·0
Under 65	3	117	0·5
Others	4	206	1·0
Totals ...	160	21,641	100·0

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Within most communities there are a number of families who present special problems which fall to the lot of social workers over a wide sphere of activity to deal with. Occasionally, and often tragically, circumstances lead to the break-up of families, and young children being taken into permanent care by the Children's Authorities. Usually with this type of family a number of social agencies are involved and for this reason periodic meetings are convened to share information, concert action, avoid overlapping or conflicting advice, and to strive to the utmost of endeavour to prevent family break-up, consistent of course with the physical and mental well-being of the children.

In the West Riding responsibility for the conduct of these meetings devolves upon the Divisional Medical Officer. Seven full meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held during the year at times when it was felt that the circumstances of a few individual cases required special consideration. The persons brought together have included Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Housing Managers, Local Authority Treasurers, Officers of the N.S.P.C.C., and National Assistance Board, Children's Officer, School Welfare Officers, Welfare Department, Probation Officers, etc.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School children in this Division receive periodic medical examination on school entry, during last year at primary school and prior to leaving secondary school.

These examinations, however, are spread out over the school year in such a way that a Medical Officer will visit each school at least once each term, so there is ample opportunity for discussion of special cases with teaching staff, and of course, many examinations of school children are carried out apart from those seen at the periodic examinations.

It will be noticed that no eye conditions are recorded in the table of defects, but this is because each child's vision is tested every year by the nursing staff and in fact 50 children were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist for the first time through this channel.

Considerable progress was also made in the routine tests for hearing, particularly in the 6/7 year olds, and, as a result of this, 45 children were referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon for further investigation.

We have been without the services of a Speech Therapist since 1963 owing to failure to recruit qualified staff. This is a serious deficiency in our school health service.

The Child Guidance Clinic which is held in Mirfield on two days per week accepts cases from our own and neighbouring Divisions. It is overloaded, there is a considerable waiting period before any but the most urgent cases can be dealt with, and there is a need to expand this service. However, the Clinic does excellent work and gives the best of co-operation under difficulties.

Tuberculin Jelly testing of 7/8 year old children was abandoned as being unnecessary, and for the older children the Heaf Test was replaced by the Mantoux Test. I had felt for some time that the Heaf Test was not sufficiently precise and gave a falsely high percentage of positive reactors. I feel that this has been confirmed and this year the number of positive reactors is shown as 5% compared with 25% last year. It seems certain that results previously recorded as Heaf Positive Grade I and II are negative to the Mantoux Test using Old Tuberculin 1 in 1,000.

Over 2,000 examinations were carried out by school nurses for the detection of infestation of children's hair, and although the incidence of this (3%) is fairly light it ought to be quite unnecessary. With modern medicated shampoos and the use of a proper comb there should be no difficulty at all in preventing infestation if parents will only insist on their children having a regular weekly hair toilet, and it is surely their responsibility and not that of the school nurses to ensure that it is done.

A survey of the footwear and foot conditions in school children was carried out during the year among 677 school children in the Divisional area with ages ranging from 4 to 15 years, and details of this are given in the following Section. The survey was carried out by Mr. B. D. Vaines, chiropodist, assisted by the clerical staff of the Health Department, and I am pleased to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation shown by the headteachers and staff of the schools who took part in the survey.

**Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at
Routine Medical Inspections.**

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1962 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1961	104	104	100·00	—	—
1960	114	114	100·00	—	—
1959	13	13	100·00	—	—
1958	—	—	—	—	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—
1955	120	120	100·00	—	—
1954	43	43	100·00	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—
1952	49	49	100·00	—	—
1951 and earlier	115	115	100·00	—	—
TOTAL	558	558	100·00	—	—

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 92

During the year no free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School Medical Inspections:—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	4	16	20
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	1	6	7
(b) Otitis Media	1	4	5
(c) Other ...	1	1	2
Nose and Throat	12	54	66
Speech	—	5	5
Lymphatic Glands	—	11	11
Heart and Circulation ...	—	6	6
Lungs	—	9	9
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	—	—	—
(b) Other ...	—	6	6
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	—	2	2
(b) Feet ...	2	29	31
(c) Other ...	5	6	11
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	10	10
Psychological			
(a) Development	—	3	3
(b) Stability	—	2	2
Abdomen ...	—	1	1
Other Defects ...	—	1	1
Totals ...	26	172	198

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. During the year 29 children were examined involving 31 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Education in a Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children	...							1
Education in a Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Education in a School for Maladjusted Children	...	...						2
Education in a School for the Deaf	...	...	...	...				1
Special education in an ordinary school	...	...	...	...				3
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...				5
Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Health Act—

Section 57(4) as amended(unsuitable for education at school)	1
For Care and Guidance after leaving school	Nil

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made :—

Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	2
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	1
School for the Blind	...	1

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made :—

Open Air School for Delicate Children	...	2
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	1
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils		1
School for Maladjusted Children	...	1

The following table shows the number of children from Mirfield receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1966 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	2	—
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	6	2
School for the Blind	2	—
School for the Deaf	2	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	—	1
School for the Physically Handicapped	2	—
Hostel for Maladjusted Children...	—	2
Home Tuition	1	—

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	50
Number of re-examinations	... ..	132
Total number of attendances	... ..	182
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	15
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time		16
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently		38
Number referred for operative treatment	... ..	3
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	—

MINOR AILMENTS.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1966:—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin:	
Ringworm—body —
Scabies —
Impetigo	... .. 2
Other skin diseases	... .. 1
Eye Disease:	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital) —
Ear Defects:	
Otitis media —
Otorrhoea —
Other —
Miscellaneous	... .. 11
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	... .. 14
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	... .. 16

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. C. S. Livingstone of Dewsbury General Hospital attended the Health Centre in a consultant capacity and during the year eight sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	8
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	4
(b) School children	...	...	...	13
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	22
Types of cases seen:				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	4
(b) Central Nervous System (Epilepsy)	...	...	...	1
(c) Incontinence (Enuresis)	...	...	...	2
(d) Psychological	...	...	...	2
(e) Prematurity	...	...	...	1
(f) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	2
(g) Developmental	...	...	...	1
(h) Speech	...	...	...	1
(i) Congenital Deformities...	...	...	...	1
(j) Gastro Intestinal System	...	...	...	1
(k) Glands	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
			Total	17
				<hr/> <hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	19	8	27
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	11	8	19
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	16	5	21
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1967	14	11	25

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of children inspected	...	...	...	1675
No. of children found to require treatment	...	...	...	906
No. of children offered treatment	...	...	...	906
No. of children treated	...	...	...	543
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1387
No. of extractions—temporary	...	...	...	506
No. of extractions—permanent	...	...	...	84
No. of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	214
No. of fillings—temporary	...	...	...	92
No. of fillings—permanent	...	...	...	1068

AUDIOMETRY.

Children Tested by Pure-tone Audiometry.

	<i>No. tested</i>	<i>No appreciable hearing loss</i>	<i>Referral for investigation</i>
(a) "At risk" categories.			
Children with history of:			
prematurity	—	—	—
congenital defects ...	—	—	—
perinatal abnormalities, <i>e.g.</i> , asphyxia, kernicterus, known rhesus incompati- bility, etc.	—	—	—
cerebral palsy	—	—	—
middle-ear disease ...	23	21	2
meningitis or encephalitis	—	—	—
streptomycin treatment ...	—	—	—
speech retardation or defect	1	1	—
educational retardation ...	47	47	—
maternal rubella (in first three months of pregnancy)	—	—	—
deafness in the family ...	1	1	—
(b) Routine test on children in 6/7 year age group	573	533	40
(c) Referred by Head Teachers, Parents and following School Medical Inspections ...	83	80	3
Grand Total ...	728	683	45

Analysis of Cases Referred for Investigation.

Normal Hearing on Discharge	30
Recommended to Sit in Front of the Class at School ...	5
Under investigation as at 31.12.66	8
Left the District	2

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

37 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1966. A total of 68 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 68 cases seen made 566 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Nail Conditions	7	Under/overlapping Toes ...	12
Corns and Callusities ...	32	Verrucae	20

B.C.G. SCHEME.

Thirteen-year Old Children.

1. Acceptances:

No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	...	283
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	...	2
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	214
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	76%

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:

No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	214
Result of test:		<i>Heaf Test</i>	<i>Mantoux Test</i>		
(a) Positive...	...	—	11		
(b) Negative	...	10	193		
(c) Not ascertained	...	—	—	Total	214
Percentage positive	...	—	5%	Total	5%

3. Vaccination:

No. vaccinated				
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	10
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	193

School Leavers.

1. Acceptances:

No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	...	122
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	...	—
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	44
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	36%

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:

No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	44
Result of test:		<i>Heaf Test</i>	<i>Mantoux Test</i>		
(a) Positive	...	—	3		
(b) Negative	...	5	36		
(c) Not ascertained	...	—	—	Total	44
Percentage positive	...	—	8%	Total	7%

3. Vaccination:

No. vaccinated				
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	5
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	36

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1966 :—

						Boys	Girls
New Entrants							
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	48	52
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	47	51
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	98%	98%
Result of Jelly Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	47	49
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7/8 Year Olds						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	15	34
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	15	33
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	100%	97%
Result of Jelly Test:							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	15	33
Result of Final Heaf Test:							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Two routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 2,712 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. In 76 instances infestation was detected and this involved 59 individual children, the condition of some of the children being unsatisfactory on more than one occasion. It should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the report which follows, relating to the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. H. H. Johnson, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The number existing at the year ending 31st December, 1966 is as follows:—

Number of Privies	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	6948
„ Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	6329
Privies deducted in 1966:—						
By conversion to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1	
By conversion to Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	2	
By demolition	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	4
Privy Middens deducted in 1966:—						
By conversion to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1	
By conversion to Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	1	
By demolition	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	3
Water Closets deducted in 1966:—						
By demolition	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Closets provided in 1966:—						
By conversion from privies	...	...	...	...	1	
By conversion from Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	10	
By Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	38	
By Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	...	5	
By otherwise to existing property	...	...	...	...	40	
By provision to new property	...	...	...	...	253	
					—	347
Chemical Closets deducted in 1966:—						
By conversion to W.C.s	...	...	...	...	10	
By demolition	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	11
Chemical Closets provided in 1966:—						
By conversion from privies	...	...	...	...	3	
By addition	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	5
Waste Water Closets deducted in 1966:—						
By demolition	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins deducted in 1966:—						
By demolition	...	...	...	...	15	15
Dustbins provided in 1966:—						
Additional to existing property	...	...	...	...	78	
New Property	...	...	...	...	328	
					—	406

Ward	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Chemical Closets	Bins
Battyeford Ward	3	2487	—	6	2421
Eastthorpe Ward	—	1579	—	4	1369
Hopton Ward	10	944	—	13	822
Northorpe Ward	1	1938	—	5	1717
Totals	14	6948	—	28	6329

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Total number of inspections made 3704

Details of inspections made:

Dwelling Houses.

Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Municipal Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Municipal Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Housing Act, 1957, Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Housing Act, 1957, Clearance, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Re Notifiable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Improvement Grant—Discretionary	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Improvement Grant—Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Land Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Houses—Dirty, Infested and Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tipplers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Refuse Storage.

Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Ashplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Drains.

Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains Tested—Colour	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sewers Tested—Colour	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Septic Tanks and Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Food Storage, Preparation, etc							
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Confectionery and Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Grocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Grocery and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Registered Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.							
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Boiler Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	595
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rodent Control.							
Private Treatments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Business Treatments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.							
General Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Re-inspections, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other Premises.							
Farms...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices outstanding at end of							
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Informal Notices Served during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Informal Notices complied with during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Statutory Notices Outstanding at end of 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices served during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices complied with during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices outstanding at end of 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verbal Notices for the remedy of defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	119

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

As from 1st May, 1964, premises within the Act had to register with the Local Authority.

At 31st December, 1966, the following registrations and inspections had been made:—

A.—Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during year	Number of Registered Premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a general inspection during the year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a further inspection during the year
Offices	2	15	12	3
Retail Shops	14	64	61	31
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	1	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	—	5	5	1
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	1	—
Totals	16	85	80	36

B.—No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 157

C.—Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons Employed</i>
Offices	44
Retail Shops	156
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	81
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil
Total	284
Total Males	92
Total Females	192

Analysis of Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Contravention</i>	<i>No. found</i>
4	Cleanliness	1
6	Temperature	27
9	Sanitary Conveniences	3
10	Washing Facilities	8
12	Clothing Accommodation	1
16	Floors, Passages and Stairs	1
24	First Aid provisions	24
Total		65

D.—Exemptions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
E.—Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
F.—Number of Inspectors	...	.	...	...	...	...	2

During the year 2 accidents were notified, details of which were forwarded to H.M. Factory Inspector.

The Act is causing a considerable amount of extra work, and it may be necessary to provide extra staff to cope with same.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

During the year a number of Smoke Observations were made of industrial premises in the area. It was found necessary to draw the attention of 4 factories to infringements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

The Mirfield No. 7 Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1966, all the necessary works of adaptation and replacement to the fireplaces in the area having been completed before the operative date. The area comprises 56.6 acres of land between Greenside Road and Lee Green to join the Nos. 4 and 5 Areas at Old Bank Road; and from Lee Green to the Zion Baptist Chapel to join No. 3 Area, West Royd, and No. 1 Area at Water Royd Lane. The Area comprises the following classes and numbers of buildings:—

1. Dwellinghouses:							
(a)	Privately owned (built before 16th Aug., 1964)						165
(b)	Privately owned (built after 16th Aug., 1965)						7
(c)	Council owned (built before 16th Aug., 1964)						127
(d)	Council owned (built after 16th Aug., 1964)						16
							315
2.	Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	21
3.	Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
4.	Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
							342

With the No. 7 Area 531.88 acres of the district had been covered by Smoke Control Orders involving 1,468 dwellinghouses.

As this was the first Area where the North Eastern Gas Board had been unable to guarantee additional supplies of open fire fuels, some slight difficulties in distribution arose when the Order came into operation. This was in spite of the fact that other suppliers had stated that they would be able to fulfil the requirements in respect of these fuels.

During the year the No. 8 Smoke Control Area was surveyed, following which similar replies were received from the suppliers. Accordingly, when the area was submitted to the Council on 25th November, 1966, open fires were not specially designated.

After approval by the Council the Mirfield No. 8 (Towngate) Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 22nd December, 1966.

The Area comprises 91.03 acres of land from Pratt Lane (adjoining the No. 2 Westfields Area) and Lee Green (adjoining the No. 7 Lee Green Area) then following Dunbottle Lane to the Railway. The Railway is the boundary of the Area to Knowl Road, which it then follows to join the No. 2 Area and Water Royd Lane at the Baptist Chapel and the No. 7 Area.

The area comprises the following classes and numbers of buildings:

1.	Dwellinghouses:						
	(a)	Privately owned (built before 16th Aug., 1964)					187
	(b)	Privately owned (built after 16th Aug., 1964)					92
							<hr/>
							279
2.	Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	8
3.	Industrial Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
							<hr/>
							295
							<hr/>

The atmospheric pollution station at Knowl House was maintained during the year. The records show that no serious increase in pollution is taking place in the area and the deposits follow a similar pattern as is observed nationally.

The readings of the station are set out in the following table:—

		MgSO ₃ /Day/ 100 sq. cm.	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/sq. M.
January	...	1.77	1.58	10.37
February	...	1.85	5.08	19.95
March	...	1.36	1.26	14.35
April	...	1.58	4.33	18.63
May	...	0.32	2.25	15.31
June	...	0.77	2.29	12.05
July	...	0.87	2.44	29.77
August	...	0.80	5.08	9.68
September	...	0.99	1.42	10.01
October	...	1.27	3.62	15.37
November	...	1.18	3.03	13.43
December	...	2.17	2.08	15.70
Monthly Average		1.24	2.87	15.38
Average 1955-66		1.29	2.26	14.68

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

All premises and occupations within the district which can be controlled by byelaws are already so controlled. There are no Common lodging-houses or underground sleeping rooms in the district.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. The Act confers on Local Authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. Planning permission is first required, and in granting permission consideration will be given as to whether it is possible for the proposed site to be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is to issue the site licences, when conditions regulating the use of the site are set out by the Local Authority having regard to the Model Standards prescribed by the Ministry.

Two sites are now licensed for the stationing of four caravans.

WATER.

The district receives the bulk of its supplies from Huddersfield Corporation. The supply is constant and direct to the houses, and the whole district is on a piped supply.

It is regretted that the supply has again in certain areas in the district been most unsatisfactory. Strong complaints have been made to the Huddersfield Corporation and the matter is still receiving close attention.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Two samples of water from the Huddersfield Corporation mains were submitted for examination. Details are as follows:—

SUPPLY	Date sample collected	Address at which collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	RESULT OF EXAMINATION	
				Lead content (grains per gallon)	pH value
Huddersfield Corporation After standing in pipe all night	25.4.66	Council Offices Mirfield	25'	Nil	6.9
	11.10.66		25'	Nil	6.5
	25.4.66	do.	25'	Nil	6.9
	11.10.66	do.	25'	Nil	6.7

Fluoride Content of Water Supplies

Water Undertaker	Supply	Natural Fluoride Content	Number of Dwellings in District	Number of Dwellings Supplied
Huddersfield Corporation	Mains	0.1 ppm	5333	5333

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Except in isolated cases the district is provided with sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder runs through Mirfield and is in a polluted state when it enters the district. Considerable improvement has been made in the disposal of trade effluent from the majority of factories in the area which now enters the sewer, and as a result is improving the condition of the Calder.

HOUSING.

During the year 235 private houses were completed by private enterprise, a decrease of only 2 over the previous year; and the 16 Council Flats at Old Bank Road were completed early in the year.

Five houses were represented as unfit for habitation during the year. Rehousing of the Lower Hopton Clearance Area was completed early in the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act has virtually ceased. The spate of applications received when the Act became operative was due to the fact that rents were increased and tenants took advantage of the Act to apply for Certificates, and I feel that the public are not fully aware that they may apply for Certificates of Disrepair at any time, and not necessarily at the time the rent is first increased. 34 Certificates have been granted since the Act came into force and only 3 of these have been revoked.

The following table shows details of applications received in 1966.

Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair, 1966.

1. No. of Applications for Certificates	...	...	...	Nil
2. No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	...	...	...	Nil
3. No. of decisions to issue Certificates	...	...	...	Nil
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	...	Nil
5. No. of Undertakings refused	...	...	...	Nil
6. No. of Certificates issued	...	...	...	Nil

Part II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

This Act came into force during 1959, making available Standard Grants under which house owners can obtain, as a right, half the cost up to a maximum of £155, of installing five basic amenities; the existing Discretionary Grant remaining for more extensive improvement. During the year 31 applications for Standard Grants were approved, amounting to £4,446 5s. 1d., as against 59 grants amounting to £4,384 12s. 5d. in 1965; and 3 applications for Discretionary Grants were approved amounting to £780 as against 6 grants amounting to £1,445 the previous year. The work involved has thrown additional strain on the Department, but is felt to be well worthwhile.

The following table shows details of applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants.

Standard Grants:

Applications Received (No. of Dwellings)	...	...	30
Applications Approved to full standard:			
Owner/Occupier	...	...	24
Others	...	...	7
Applications Approved to reduced standard:			
Owner/Occupier	...	...	Nil
Others	...	...	Nil
Grants Paid (No. of Dwellings)	...	...	36
Amount of Grants Paid	...	£4,446	5s. 1d.
<i>Amenities:</i>			
Bath or Shower	...	...	30
Wash Basin	...	...	31
Hot Water	...	...	31
Water Closet	...	...	35
Food Storage Accommodation	...	...	2

Discretionary Grants:

		<i>Conversions</i>	<i>Improvements</i>
Applications Received (No. of Dwellings)	...	3	—
Applications Approved—			
Owner/Occupier	...	—	—
Others	...	3	—
Amount of Grant	...	£780	—

HOUSING ACT, 1964.

The Housing Act, 1964, came into operation in August, 1964. The Act made certain alterations to the amounts of grant to be paid for the improvement of dwellings. The main purpose of the Act, however, was to enable Local Authorities to enforce the improvement of tenanted properties. The Council decided not to make formal Improvement Areas at the present time, but to deal with the matter informally.

OVERCROWDING.

No cases of Statutory Overcrowding are known to exist; there are, however, a number of cases of moral overcrowding assessed on bedroom standards.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Milk Supply.**

Regular inspections have been made at all dairy premises in the district and the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as applicable to dairies and distributors have been enforced.

Number of distributors registered in the area	...	48
Number of Dairies registered in the area	...	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The West Riding County Council, acting as Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 26 samples for analysis under the Act.

Number of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
11	—	—	—	14	1

Number of Proceedings—Nil

Cautions issued—1

Brief Particulars of Cautions.

Beef Sausage—No preservative notice displayed—Cautioned 11.7.66.

FOOD HYGIENE.

I am pleased to report that in general the handling and wrapping of food in the district has been satisfactory.

Follow-up work in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, has been continued and the response from the Food Traders in the district has been good. In general the equipment and construction of the food premises in the area is good, but so much depends on the personal cleanliness of the food handler himself, and regular visitation of all premises is essential in order to educate and advise the individual on this important aspect of Food Hygiene.

The following table shows the progress which has been made during the year at the various food premises. It will be seen that with 7 premises either closed or changed in trade and with the addition of 3 new premises the total is 131 as compared with 135 the previous year. Of the outstanding notices only 2 are in respect of separate hand washing facilities.

Type of Premises	Total Premises 1965	Premises Closed or changed 1966	New Premises 1966	Total Premises 1966	Notices Outstanding 1965	Notices Served 1966	Notices complied with 1966	Notices Outstanding 1966
Bakehouses	8	1	—	7	2	—	1	1
Butchers	15	1	—	14	4	5	2	7
Cafes and Canteens	14	—	1	15	—	1	1	—
Confectioners	10	1	1	10	1	2	1	2
Fried Fish and Chipped Potatoes ...	10	—	—	10	2	1	—	3
Greengrocery and Wet Fish ...	5	—	—	5	1	2	—	3
Grocery	17	1	1	17	1	3	1	3
Grocery and Greengrocery ...	28	1	—	27	2	6	6	2
Licensed Premises	18	1	—	17	—	—	—	—
Registered Preparation Rooms ...	10	1	—	9	2	—	1	1
TOTALS	135	7	3	131	15	20	13	22

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	Wash-hand Basins	Facilities for Washing Food & Equipment	
		No. complying with Reg. 16	No. where Reg. 19 applies	No. complying with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	7	7	7	7
Butchers	14	13	14	14
Cafes & Canteens ...	15	15	15	15
Confectioners ...	10	10	—	—
Fried Fish and Chipped Potatoes ...	10	9	10	9
Greengrocery and Wet Fish	5	5	5	5
Grocery	17	17	3	3
Grocery and Greengrocery ...	27	27	7	6
Licensed Premises ...	17	17	17	17
Reg. Prep. Rooms ...	9	9	9	9
Totals ...	131	129	87	85

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Ice Cream.

Forty-one premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream (pre-packed).

Two premises are registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream (Cold Mix).

Visits have been made to all registered premises during the year. Two premises only manufacture ice cream and both are manufacturing the complete Cold Mix and comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations) 1947.

(b) Register of Food (Preparation and Manufacture) Premises.

Nine premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of food products. Ten are registered for the preservation of fish by cooking.

All the premises now comply with the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act and have been well maintained during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections have been made at the seven bakehouses in the area. Throughout the year the general standard of cleanliness has been satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse only in the district. The Public Abattoir at Spenborough is available to any traders wishing to carry out their own slaughtering.

During the year regular post mortem inspections of all animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory were carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows :—

No. of Animals Slaughtered	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	Other causes	Weight lbs.
14247	119 heads 1 pluck	1428 8	25 carcasses & organs hindquarters 4 legs 13 heads 704 livers 383 prs. lungs 2 stomachs & intestines	2816 130 48 156 2816 1149 20
14247		1435		7135

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Bovines	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,247
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,247
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.				
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	927
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.51%
Tuberculosis Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	119
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.84%
Cysticerci Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

POULTRY INSPECTION.

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

CONDEMNATIONS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The following items were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

140	lbs.	Canned Pork Tenderloin
97	lbs.	Canned Cooked Ham
63 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Corned Beef
23 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Chopped Pork
8	lbs.	Canned Jellied Veal
8	lbs.	Canned Pressed Ham
7	lbs.	Canned Pork Loin
7	lbs.	Canned Irish Stew
6	lbs.	Canned Pork Luncheon Meat
6	lbs.	Canned Stewed Steak
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Chicken
3	lbs.	Canned Ox Tongue
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned "Ready Dinner"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Steak and Kidney Pudding
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Pork and Ham
1	lb.	Canned Braised Steak
1	lb.	Canned Steak and Vegetables
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.	Canned Chopped Ham
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned "London Grill"
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned Spam
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned Savoury Minced Steak
$\frac{1}{4}$	lb.	Jar Chicken Fillets in Jelly
13 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Tomatoes
7 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Baked Beans
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Green Beans
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Processed Peas
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Creamed Rice
3	lbs.	Canned Cream of Mushroom Soup
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Lemon Pie Filling
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Vegetable Soup
eq. $\frac{1}{4}$	pt.	Full Cream Evaporated Milk
2	lbs.	Canned Treacle Sponge
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Mixed Vegetables
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Cream of Tomato Soup
1	lb.	Canned Creamed Sago
1	lb.	Canned Creamed Tapioca
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.	Canned Carrots
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.	Canned Garden Peas
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.	Canned Kidney Soup
$\frac{3}{4}$	lb.	Canned Noodle Shells in Tomato Sauce
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned Salmon
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned Butter Beans
$\frac{1}{2}$	lb.	Canned Baked Beans and Sausages
$\frac{1}{4}$	lb.	Canned Prawns
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Pears
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Canned Grapefruit Segments
7 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Peaches
6	lbs.	Canned Apples
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	Canned Fruit Salad

$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Canned Pineapple Slices
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Canned Strawberries
 2 lbs. Canned Oranges
 2 lbs. Canned Apricots
 2 lbs. Jar Bilberries in Syrup
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Canned Victoria Plums
 1 lb. Canned Fruit Cocktail
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Canned Raspberries
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Canned Prunes
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Canned Cream
 19 fl. ozs. Canned Pineapple Juice
 4 fl. ozs. Canned Orange Juice

RODENT CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

During the year treatments for the eradication of rats and mice were carried out at 64 private premises and 12 business premises. The number of visits required to carry out these treatments was 219 and 62 respectively.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places an obligation on the Local Authority to ensure that as far as is practicable its area is kept free from rats and mice. District Councils are directly responsible for the administration of the Act. The Act provides for the submission of reports to the Ministry. Under the authority of Section 4 of the Local Government Act, 1958, the rodent control grants payable under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, ceased to be made after 31st March, 1959, so that the whole of the expense of Rodent Control is now rate borne.

The Minister expresses the hope that local authorities will continue their efforts in the work of rodent control, and this is being achieved in this district. Regular surveys are made and prompt attention is given to any reports of rat or mice infestations. A free service is given to private dwellings and a charge is made at Industrial and Commercial premises.

The work of rodent control is carried out by Mr. G. O. Lee, Assistant Public Health Inspector, and Mr. F. F. W. Popplewell, and I have to thank them for the most efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties in this vital work.

The following table gives details of inspections and treatments:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All others (including Business Premises)	Total	
1. No. of Properties in Local Authority's District	6	5333	836	6175	35
2. Total No. of Properties inspected as a result of notification	—	64	11	75	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	42	6	48	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	1	1	—
Minor	—	22	4	26	—
3. Total No. of Properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	1	—	—	1	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	—	—	1	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected, (e.g. primarily for some other purpose)	4	869	362	1235	1
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	8	1592	493	2093	1
6. No. of infested properties	1	64	11	76	—
7. No. of treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	1	64	11	76	—
8. No. of “Block Control” Treatments carried out	—				

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the District during the year has been satisfactory. A weekly collection of refuse is maintained with the exception of holiday periods. The Department has a fleet of modern Refuse Collecting Vehicles, and the district has a Refuse Collection Service which will bear favourable comparison with that of any similar district.

Some difficulty is being experienced in maintaining a full staff for this work and with the rapid increase of domestic properties in the area it will be necessary in the near future to engage extra staff for this work.

Details of the work carried out by the Department during the year are set out below :—

Wagon No.	Loads to tip	Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pail Closets	Trade Refuse
1	897	100,601	—	—	—	—
2	880	89,151	65	48	1,298	313
3	875	105,879	—	—	51	—
Totals	2,652	295,631	65	48	1,349	313

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

EXPENDITURE				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	11335	5	1						
National Insurance	...	...	...	725	0	0						
Superannuation	...	...	...	120	0	0						
							12180	5	1			
Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...				600	0	0			
Diesel and Oil	...	...	...				460	0	0			
Vehicles—Licences and Insurances							310	0	0			
Rents	...	...	...				150	0	0			
Renewals & Repairs Fund	...						1099	0	0			
Rates	...	...	...				70	0	0			
Sundries	...	...	...				70	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				38	0	0			
										14977	5	1
INCOME												
Trade Refuse	...	...	...				100	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				1030	10	3			
Rent	...	...	...				44	0	0			
										1174	10	3
NET COST	...						£13802	14	10			

SALVAGE 1966-1967.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income amounting to £1030 10s. 3d. is again very gratifying.

I thank all those householders and business houses who have throughout the year regularly saved their waste paper. This material is now practically the only article salvaged. We rely on a substantial income from Salvage to assist in the economic running of the Cleansing Department.

SALVAGE RETURNS.

1965-66						1966-67					
Tonnage			Income			Tonnage			Income		
T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
92	6	0	838	2	3	112	15	0	1030	10	3

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS—1940-66.

	Tonnage			Income		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940-50	...	2015	16	1	8284	5 6
1951-60	...	1119	14	1½	8667	4 10
1961	99	16	2	878	7 9
1962	74	18	2	602	19 5
1963	83	9	2	684	11 10
1964	89	4	2	752	9 7
1965	92	6	0	838	2 3
1966	112	15	0	1030	10 3
		3688	0	2½	£21738	11 5

The above are the results of the Salvage efforts in the area during the past years and indicate the benefits accruing to the nation and to the district by this means.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Mirfield Urban District for 1957-1966.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Diseases in Mirfield Urban District, 1947-1966.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Bye-Laws in force in the District.
- E.** Staff of the Health Department.
- F.** Factories' Act, 1961, Annual Report.

APPENDIX A

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1957-1966.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District		
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year		At all ages
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	
1957	11,840	177	14.9	2	11.3	163
1958	11,900	169	14.2	2	11.8	165
1959	12,080	189	15.6	2	10.6	152
1960	12,260	196	16.0	8	40.8	150
1961	12,390	213	17.2	3	14.1	168
1962	12,810	225	17.6	5	22.2	165
1963	13,110	234	17.8	5	21.4	156
1964	13,450	236	17.6	7	29.7	163
1965	14,050	260	18.5	6	23.1	160
1966	14,510	289	19.9	5	17.3	193

**INFANTILE AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILL-
BIRTH RATES OF MIRFIELD FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1947	239	8	33·5	—	—	8	32·4
1948	205	6	29·2	—	—	5	23·8
1949	187	4	21·3	—	—	9	45·9
1950	168	1	6·0	—	—	6	30·5
1951	195	7	35·9	—	—	5	25·0
1952	196	4	20·4	1	4·9	8	39·2
1953	151	3	19·9	—	—	2	13·1
1954	176	5	28·4	—	—	7	38·2
1955	173	5	28·9	—	—	4	22·6
1956	193	4	20·7	—	—	4	20·3
1957	177	2	11·3	—	—	3	16·7
1958	169	2	11·8	—	—	4	23·1
1959	189	2	10·6	—	—	—	—
1960	196	8	40·8	—	—	4	24·9
1961	213	3	14·1	—	—	5	22·9
1962	225	5	22·2	—	—	5	21·7
1963	234	5	21·4	—	—	3	12·7
1964	236	7	29·7	—	—	3	12·6
1965	260	6	23·1	—	—	3	11·4
1966	289	5	17·3	—	—	6	20·3

APPENDIX C

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN Mirfield Urban District, 1948-1966.

Year	Smallpox	Infective Hepatitis	Polio myelitis and Polioencephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals	
1948	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	6	3	43	20	—	—	1	—	97
1949	—	—	11	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	3	140	26	—	—	—	1	202
1950	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	10	1	109	27	—	—	1	—	167
1951	—	—	—	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	3	110	33	—	—	1	—	188
1952	—	—	2	—	9	—	2	—	3	—	—	6	—	7	—	55	29	—	—	—	—	113
1953	—	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	2	130	3	—	—	—	—	157
1954	—	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	26
1955	—	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	240	21	—	—	—	—	284
1956	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	4	6	—	—	5	—	30
1957	—	—	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	312	13	—	—	—	—	348
1958	—	—	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	47
1959	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	27	—	—	5	2	—	31
1960	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	26	3	—	4	1	—	62
1961	—	21	—	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	395	—	—	—	—	—	440
1962	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	35	—	—	—	1	—	44
1963	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	3	—	—	—	—	114
1964	—	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	4	—	—	—	—	150
1965	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	123	2	—	—	1	—	134
1966	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	134

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Act	Date of Operation
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—	
Part III	1st July, 1891
Part IV	1st August, 1892
Private Street Works Act, 1892	1st June, 1899
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—	
Sections 27 and 33 and the whole of Part III	28th September, 1909
Part VI	17th January, 1921
Sections 15 to 23 inclusive	24th August, 1926
Public Health Act, 1925 :—	
Sections 13 to 19 (inclusive) 23 to 33 (inclusive), 35, 36 to 43 (inclusive) and Part IV	18th October, 1926
Sections 21, 22, 44 and Part V	1st February, 1927
Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946	18th March, 1949
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 :—	
Section 36	9th July, 1955

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Cleansing of Footways	1874
Scavenging	1874
Hackney Carriages	1881
Offensive Trades	1922
Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	1928
Smoke Abatement	1929
Slaughter-houses	1932
New Streets	1932
Cycling on Footpaths	1938
Personal Weighing Machines	1949
Dogs Fouling Footways	1949
Sale of Food	1950
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, Etc.	1950
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Slot Machines	1950
Employment of Children and Street Trading	1950
Unauthorised Persons on School Premises	1950
Litter	1952
Removal of Mud, etc., from Wheels of Vehicles	1954
Behaviour in Places of Entertainment	1957
Building Regulations, 1965	1966

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Staff.

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.
 Divisional Medical Officer.
 SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
 Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 Senior Departmental Medical Officer.
 LORNA ARBLASTER, M.B., Ch.B.,
 Departmental Medical Officer (Commenced 5th Dec., 1966).

Public Health Inspectors.

H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
 Chief Public Health Inspector. Cleansing Officer.
 G. O. LEE, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Additional Public Health Inspector.
 Mrs. W. BROWN, Clerk.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
 Miss C. FIRTH
 Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
 Mr. G. RISHMAN
 Mrs. M. P. HALL
 Mrs. N. EARNSHAW
 Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
 Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.
 Miss A. WINCKLE (Resigned 31st May, 1966)
 Miss J. E. INESON (Commenced 13th June, 1966)

Divisional Nursing Officer (Divisions 15 & 17).

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Commenced 18.7.66)
 Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse.
 Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. R. A. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Part-time) (Commenced 6.6.66)
 Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss M. PERKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse.

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

Mrs. J. M. GAINES, S.R.N.

(Commenced 28th March, 1966. On H.V. Course 3rd October, 1966).

Mrs. H. A. HARRISON, S.R.N., Part-time.

Mrs. P. E. PRENTICE, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N. (Part-time) (On H.V. Course 3rd October, 1966)

Midwives.

Miss M. J. B. BARTLEY, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.

Mrs. E. A. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31st May, 1966)

Mrs. N. M. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 8th August, 1966).

District Nurses.

Mrs. J. M. BREWER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. J. KEISER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. J. A. LAMB, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss C. LATIMER S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. P. LEIGH, S.R.N.

Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss J. M. MIDGLEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss M. NORTCLIFFE, S.R.N. (Commenced 28th May, 1966.
Resigned 31st August, 1966)

Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officer.

Mr. I. RATCLIFFE, R.M.N. (Resigned 30th April, 1966).

Mr. K. C. TEED, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mr. R. O'KANE, R.M.N. (Commenced 5th September, 1966).
(Shared with Batley Division).

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. MAXWELL, County Psychiatrist.

Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.

Mrs. R. BINDMAN, Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time).

Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

Part-time Staff.

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mr. W. WEBSTER, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mr. W. G. SMITH, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mrs. W. WEBSTER, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mr. F. R. BROWN, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mrs. S. A. HUGHES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant
Ophthalmologist.

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Paediatrician.

Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Mrs. H. SQUIRE, Clerk.

Mrs. C. M. COWDELL, Clerk.

Old People's Wardens.

Mrs. I. GAWTHORPE, London Park Estate/Kitson Hill.

Mrs. A. C. MITCHINSON, Greenside Estate.

Mrs. E. M. SEALE, Wellhouse/Old Bank.

Mrs. S. A. MARTIN, Private houses, Battyeford Ward.

(Commenced 1.3.66)

Mrs. B. CLAYTON, Private & Council Houses, Eastthorpe Ward.

(Commenced 11.7.66)

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.
Part I of the Act.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	11	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	68	41	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	2	—	—
Total ...	81	51	—	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	1	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

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